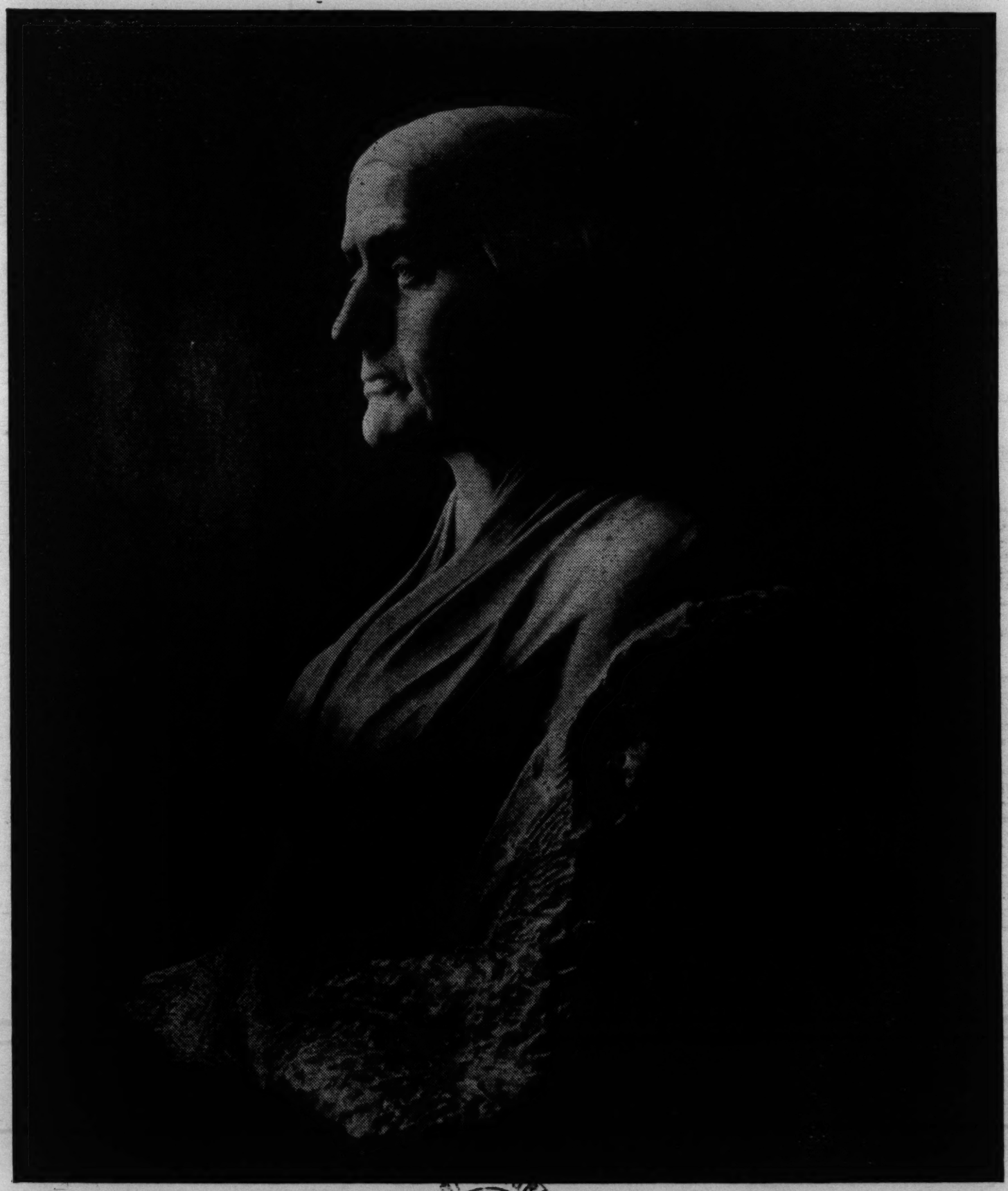
FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

FEBRUARY 26, 1916



SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Reproduction of Portrait Bust, by Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, of Rome, Italy. Presented by the Artist to the Congressional Union

FEB 29

Congressional · Union · for · Woman · Suffrage

NON-PARTISAN

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, LAFAYETTE SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Literature Headquarters, 213 Hale Building, Philadelphia

Colors—Purple, White and Gold

OBJECT: To secure an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five Cents. There are no dues.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MISS ALICE PAUL, N. J., *Chairman*
MISS LUCY BURNS, N.Y., *Vice-Chairman*
MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT, N. Y.
MRS. JOHN W. BRANNAN, N. Y.
MRS. GILSON GARDNER, D. C.
MRS. DONALD R. HOOKER, Md.
MRS. WILLIAM KENT, CAL.
MRS. LAWRENCE LEWIS, PA.
MISS ANNE MARTIN, NEV.

NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS

Finance
Chairman, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.
Vice-Chairman, Miss Alice Carpenter, N. Y.

Legislative
Chairman, Miss Anne Martin, Nev.
Vice-Chairman, Mrs. George Odell, D. C.

Literature
Chairman, Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, Pa.

Membership
Chairman, Miss Emily Stearns, Va.

National Headquarters, Committee of 200 for Maintenance of
Chairman, Mrs. William Kent, Cal.

Organization
Chairman, Miss Doris Stevens, Neb.

Pageant
Chairman, Miss Hazel MacKaye, Mass.

Press
Chairman, Mrs. Hortense McDonald, Tenn.

Research
Chairman, Miss Virginia Arnold, N. C.

FIELD SECRETARIES

Miss Elsie Hill, Conn. Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson, N. C. Miss Mabel Vernon, Del. Miss Margaret Whittemore, Mich.

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN

Middle Atlantic States
Chairman, Mrs. Henry Bruere, N. Y.

North Middle Western States
Chairman, Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Minn.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF STATE CHAIRMEN

Mrs. Nina E. Allender, D. C.
Mrs. W. D. Ascough, Conn.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. John Winters Brannan, N. Y.
Mrs. Edward Breitung, Mich.
Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, Utah
Miss Cornelia Cook, Ore.
Mrs. J. Borden Estee, Vt.
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, Colo.
Mrs. John Gibbs, S. C.
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, N. J.
Mrs. Edward M. Jarrett, Ark.
Miss Gail Laughlin, Cal.
Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, Pa.
Miss Anne Martin, Nev.
Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Ohio
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Va.
Mrs. Walter Morey, Mass.
Mrs. Alden H. Potter, Minn.
Mrs. Townsend Scott, Md.
Mrs. Bertram Sippy, Ill.
Mrs. W. E. Stanrod, Idaho.
Mrs. Edward G. Uhl, Conn.
Mrs. Hugh L. White, Tenn.
Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse, Me.
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, Tex.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Mrs. Robert Adamson, N. Y.
Miss Jessie Ashley, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Austin, Cal.
Miss Harriet Bain, Wis.
Mrs. Adolphus Clay Bartlett, Ill.
Mrs. Mary Ritter Beard, N. Y.
Mrs. Ines Milholland Boissevain, N. Y.
Mrs. Alfred H. Bright, Minn.
Reverend Olympia Brown, Wis.
Miss Mary A. Burnham, Pa.
Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, Col.
Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon, Utah
Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, Cal.
Mrs. William L. Colt, N. Y.
Mrs. Frank Cothren, N. Y.
Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Col.
Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.
Mrs. John Dewey, N. Y.
Miss Lavinia Dock, N. Y.
Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, N. Y.
Mrs. Crystal Eastman, N. Y.
Mrs. J. André Fouilhoux, Ore.
Miss Susan P. Frost, So. Car.
Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, Md.
Mrs. Harvey C. Garber, Ohio
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, N. Y.
Mrs. Ines Haynes Gillmore, Cal.
Mrs. Adolphus E. Graupner, Cal.
Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.
Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, Mich.
Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Neb.
Mrs. P. R. Hazard, N. Y.
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Cal.
Mrs. George Hendrie, Mich.
Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
Miss Ada L. James, Wis.
Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks, R. I.
Miss Helen Keller, Mass.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, N. Y.
Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.
Mrs. William Bross Lloyd, Ill.
Mrs. Jessie Hardy MacKaye, D. C.
Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Cal.
Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
Miss Julia Marlowe, N. Y.
Mrs. Harris Masterson, Tex.
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
Mrs. John T. Morrison, Idaho
Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, D. C.
Mrs. Meredith Nicholson, Ind.
Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
Mrs. Annie Porritt, Conn.
Mrs. William Prendergast, N. Y.
Mrs. Nina E. Proctor, N. Y.
Mrs. James Hayden Rector, Ohio
Mrs. Henry Ridgly, Del.
Miss Margaret Roberts, Idaho
Mrs. John Rogers, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, D. C.
Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, N. Y.
Mrs. Frederick Sanborn, Cal.
Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Ind.
Mrs. Austin Sperry, Cal.
Mrs. Julius Stone, Ohio
Mrs. David D. Terry, Ark.
Mrs. Mary C. Therkelsen, Ore.
Mrs. Robert Gibbes Thomas, S. C.
Miss Clara L. Thompson, Mo.
Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C.
Mrs. Hettie D. M. Wallis, Tex.
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Watson, Cal.
Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, N. J.
Mrs. John Jay White, D. C.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Dr. Marian Walker Williams, Ariz.
Miss Bird Wilson, Nev.
Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mont.
Miss Maud Younger, Cal.

ENGRAVING
AND
PRINTING
In our distinctive style
for all purposes
THE CRANE PRINTING CO.
813 THIRTEENTH STREET
Phone Main 498

Choice Cut Flowers Floral Decorations
GEO. C. SHAFFER
FLORIST
900 Fourteenth Street
Phone 2416 Main Washington, D. C.

Hotel Bellevue
McPHERSON SQUARE
EUROPEAN PLAN PETER TAYLOR, Jr., Mgr.

Telephone Main 673
Lanman Engraving Co.
HALF TONES, ZINC ETCHINGS
PROCESS ENGRAVERS
POST BUILDING Washington, D. C.

AT THE SIGN OF
THE
CAMERON HOUSE
TEA ROOM
LAFAYETTE SQUARE
Phone Main 6978
Afternoon Tea, 25 cents
Three meals daily
Rate by week or month
Catering for large or small affairs
Fresh Bread and Rolls delivered daily

MAYER BROTHERS
AND COMPANY
SUITS, COATS, WAISTS AND MILLINERY
937 and 939 F St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

HOOPER & KLESNER
Cor. 12th and H Streets, N. W.
WALL PAPERS PAINTERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATORS
LACE CURTAINS CRETONNES
Manufacturers of Window Shades
PHONE, MAIN 4763

1510 H Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
J. M. Gidding & Co.
Paris Cincinnati Duluth, Minn.
Fifth Avenue and 46th Street
New York
SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

VOL. IV

The Suffragist

No. 9

FEBRUARY 26, 1951

General Suffrage News

The Situation in Congress

THE situation in Congress remains unchanged with regard to the suffrage measures. The resolution is still on the calendar of the Senate and in the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee in the House.

Practically the entire time of the Senate during the week has been given over to debate on "An act to regulate the construction of dams across navigable waters," and in the House on the post-office appropriation bill.

Both of the bills which have been receiving the undivided attention of Congress this past week are measures that vitally affect the property rights and the daily lives of all the women of the nation, yet no effort is being made in either house to bring about the passage of the legislation which would give the women of the nation some voice in the devision of these national issues.

Suffrage Bill Passes Oklahoma House

BY a vote of 62 to 15 the House of Representatives, on the afternoon of February 12, passed a joint resolution authorizing the submission to the voters of Oklahoma of a woman suffrage amendment to the State Constitution.

If passed by the senate it will be before the voters of the state for adoption or rejection at the forthcoming August primary election. The only change it makes in the present constitutional provisions is to strike from a section relating to qualified electors the word "male," leaving it to apply to all persons over the age of 21 years with the customary voting qualifications.

Maryland Senate Passes Suffrage Bill

ON Tuesday of this week, by a vote of 17 to 10, the Maryland Senate passed a bill submitting the question of equal suffrage to the state electorate.

The bill was brought up in the House the 23d and was defeated by a vote of 64 to 36. By hostile parliamentary tactics the way was closed for further consideration of the question in the House during the present session of the legislature, so the bill dies automatically.

Illinois Women Seek to Amend Law

AS a result of the decision of the supreme court refusing women the right to vote at the approaching primaries, when delegates and alternates to national conventions and state and precinct committeemen are to be selected, suffrage leaders of Chicago and Springfield who have not been active for two years, are planning to reorganize for work.

Mrs. S. J. Hanes, president of the woman's organization of Springfield, stated that a meeting will be held immediately when new officers will be elected and a new program mapped out which will look toward a correction of the law by amendment.

New York Assembly Committee Approves Women Suffrage Referendum

BY a vote of 11 to 1 on February 22 the New York Assembly judiciary committee reported favorably the Brereton bill, which is designed to bring about another referendum on the suffrage question at the general election in 1917. The judiciary committee of the Senate, after considering a companion measure for more than two hours, deferred action on it for two weeks.

Virginia House Votes Against Woman Suffrage

THE Virginia Lower House on February 18 defeated the equal suffrage bill by a vote of 52 to 40. In view of the fact that suffrage advocates in Virginia succeeded in mustering only thirteen votes in 1912 and the same number in 1914, the vote today brought much joy to those working for the ballot for women. There was no bill in the Senate.

Proposed Referendum in District of Columbia

THE Underwood amendment to the Sheppard prohibition bill for the District of Columbia provides for a vote upon the proposition by the "male resident citizens" of the District. The language of the amendment has been carefully framed so that women will have on this question only the "indirect political influence" we have heard so much about.

Moreover the bill provides for a severe penalty from anyone "who is guilty of misconduct, fraud, or corruption in the performance of any duty required of him under the provisions of this act, or in the exercise of his right to vote, or in connection with the lawful holding of said election."

The Washington *Star* of February 16 says:

Woman suffrage has many supporters in the Senate and it is considered likely that if any referendum is permitted women will be included among those allowed to vote.

Senator Jones, of Washington, one of the supporters of the Sheppard bill and the Member of the District committee who reported it to the Senate, said today that he was in favor of a referendum of the liquor question to residents of the District.

"I would refer the question to all the women of the District over eighteen years of age," said Senator Jones, with a smile. "The women are the persons most concerned in the matter, anyway, and I do not believe in referring the question to the men, since they are prejudiced."

Senator Jones said that if the Underwood amendment for a referendum comes up a woman suffrage amendment to it will be offered.

Russian Women and the Ballot

A PETROGRAD despatch of January 21 says: "Russian women are winning emancipation on the battlefield. The same government that abolished vodka in a night will think twice about equal suffrage after the war, it became known today. Inquiry in official circles tends to the belief that there is a strong sentiment for rewarding the Russian women, at least those of the educated classes, for their gallant conduct under the guns.

"The Russian woman's argument for suffrage is silent. It is not based on street parades and flapping banners, as in America, or more violent demonstrations, as in England, but on a record of fighting at the battle front.

"Everywhere Russian women are in the midst of the struggle. Some of the most blood-soaked Russian battlefields are stained with feminine blood. Base and field hospitals find countless nursing sisters."

Then follows a list of names of Russian women who have won fame by their acts of heroism on the battlefield. Many of them have been decorated for their bravery.

German Women After the War

A RECENT issue of the *Outlook*, in an article entitled *"The New Brunhilda: German Women and the War,"* says, in part:

"When Hansi comes marching home, he will not find his women folk where he left them. They have learned much in his absence. Nor do they plan to hide their new light under a bushel. The Federation of Women's Societies—*Bund deutscher Frauenvereine*—has announced that as soon as the war is over they will publish a volume describing their own share in it. They do not intend that the nation shall forget what its women have done, or that the Reichstag shall lack a reminder that woman suffrage is overdue.

"Before the war, there were nine and a half million women at work in Germany; there are now thirteen million. . . .

"Silently and over night, the war has unbarred many gates at which women have battered in vain for many years. The law forbidding the employment of married women in the schools and in the civil service has been repealed. Women are now teaching in the boys' schools for the first time. The code which declared that 'the illegitimate child and its father are not related' has been nullified so far as the illegitimate children of soldiers are concerned. . . . Everywhere women are asked to sit on municipal boards and committees, and in many cities they are serving as police officers. . . . While the old Siegfried is still hacking his way through the forest of the past, the new Brunhilda is advancing uninterruptedly along the highroad of the future."

Vol. IV FEBRUARY 26, 1916 No. 9

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

Art Editor .....Mrs. Nina E. Allender
Business Manager .....Miss Ada Flatman
Office Manager .....Miss Elizabeth Smith

Chairman Circulation Department, Mrs. W. T. Burch

CIRCULATION COMMITTEE

Miss Lucile Atcherson, Ohio — Mrs. Mary E. Brown, Del.
Miss Elizabeth Elder, Pa. — Mrs. Carrie Gledhill, Cal.
Mrs. George M. Kenyon, Minn. — Mrs. Ruby Koenig, Conn.
Miss Katherine Morey, Mass. — Mrs. Percy Read, Va.

Subscription Price:

Domestic.....$1.00
Foreign.....$1.50
Single Copies.....5 *cents*

Checks, drafts and postoffice orders should be made payable to The Treasurer of the Congressional Union

National Capital Press, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas. and Thompson.
In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.
In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced,

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Conciliating Voters

NO one can fail to be impressed by the crudely patent fact that all legislation in Congress is now considered with an eye to its effect on the November elections. No matter what the subject is, both friends and foes discuss and act on it from this point of view. The question always is, "Will it win or lose votes for the Administration in November?" In discussing the postoffice appropriation bill on February 24, Mr. Hull, of Iowa, said:

> There is one thing that this Administration has not reckoned with, however, and that is the awakened consciousness of power in the farmer and the small-town resident. No longer will they sit supinely by and let a government department here in Washington override their interests. There is a univarsal demand that," etc. "These demands must be complied with, or the voice of the people will speak in no uncertain terms at the coming election.—*Congressional Record, February* 24.

In criticizing the conduct of the Rural Free Delivery Service by the present Administration, Mr. Austin, of Tennessee, said:

> This Administration has not done a more unpopular thing, and one that will injure it more at the polls in November—and the Lord knows they are going to be injured enough on that occasion—than to curtail and cripple the postal service in this country.

Nor do we find the minority party alone in holding the candidates of the majority party responsible at the polls for the legislative and executive acts of the Administration. This responsibility is recognized by the majority as well.

Innumerable speeches could be quoted to show that the Democratic party will go into the November elections claiming the credit for all legislation enacted during this Congress and asking to be returned to power on that record.

Nor is the responsibility of the dominant party the only outstanding feature of the debates. In one bill after another we find both parties seriously debating the effect that such legislation will have on the vote of a certain group. "Will the passage of this measure alienate the Jewish vote?" is the question that both parties asked when considering the proposed literacy test in the immigration bill. In deciding questions of foreign policy on the floor of Congress, the effect on the German-American vote is far more effective than the duty this country owes to humanity. The proposal of Representative Borland, of Missouri, that the working hours of the government clerks be made eight hours a day instead of seven, and the thought that the parties must take a stand on the question before the labor group, if the proposal comes to the floor of the House, is causing far more discussion than the economic question involved.

If the 4,000,000 voting women will but realize that with the "awakened consciousness of their political power" and with the determination to use it to win liberty for all women, they hold a more powerful weapon than was ever held by any group in history, the struggle will be won. The principle underlying this method is an established policy of our political life. It only remains for us to recognize the fact and apply it.

There are Ways

SOUTHERN Senators will filibuster against the Preparedness Bill in the Senate, so the newspapers of Washington announced on February 22d, in an effort to defeat the Keating-Owen Child Labor Bill, which has passed the House and is now before the Senate.

According to the papers, the plan is to object to unanimous consideration of the child labor bill as long as it is possible to prevent consideration of it by that means, in the hope that the administration's preparedness measures will be reported to the Senate before the friends of the child labor bill are able to make that bill the unfinished business of the Senate. If they are successful in this effort, they will then filibuster on the preparedness measures until they win enough promises from strong administration men to oppose the child labor bill in return for abandonment of their filibuster on the preparedness bills. If the friends of the child labor bill succeed in making it the unfinished business of the Senate, these Southern Senators plan, it appears, to filibuster on it and the preparedness measures in order to embarrass the administration into giving out the word to defeat the child labor bill and get it out of the way.

Whether or not this plan is followed, the point is that it is openly conceded that there are parliamentary means by which a few determined friends of any piece of legislation may force an unwilling majority to consider their demands. Further than that, the fact is made plain that the leaders of the party in power in the Senate (for some of the most violent opponents of the child labor bill are leaders of the Democratic party) are willing to exert all possible power, even to the extent of fighting the most vital issues of their party, in order to further measures in which they have a direct personal or political interest.

Only three days before this announcement was made ten Democrats in the House bolted the party caucus on the question of Free Sugar, another measure that affected their political interests. This step on behalf of suffrage was refused by every Democrat, in the 63d Congress, after the caucus had voted that suffrage was not a matter to be considered by Congress. Not one of them was willing to oppose the decision of his party caucus, though they one and all protested their unswerving loyalty to suffrage.

It is no longer possible for members to say that they have done all they can for suffrage unless they have tried the same aggressive measures in its behalf that they so readily resort to in behalf of measures that appeal to their political interests.

Illinois Congressional Union Organized

THE Illinois branch of the Union was organized Sunday afternoon, February 20, at a crowded meeting held in the ballroom of the La Salle Hotel, Chicago. Mrs. Bertram Sippy was elected state chairman, with the following vice-chairmen: Miss Ellen J. Abeel, Judge Mary Bartelme, Mrs. John Stuart Coonley, Miss Florence Holbrook and Mrs. Annette McCrae.

The other officers are Mrs. Mabel N. Bensley, membership chairman; Mrs. Alfred Linton, *Suffragist* chairman; Miss Frances Frothingham, headquarters chairman, and Miss Ruth Astor Noyes, press chairman.

Speeches were made by Miss Doris Stevens, national chairman of the organization department of the Union; Mrs. Sara Bard Field, envoy from the great Woman Voters' Convention, and Miss Elsie Hill, who has been in Chicago for two weeks making preliminary arrangements for the state conference.

The speakers brought out the action of Congressman-at-Large William Elza Williams, of Illinois, a member of the Judiciary Committee, who voted to keep the suffrage resolution in the subcommittee until the next session of Congress.

It was shown that had he cast his ballot for the measure it would have tied the vote of the committee and forced the amendment before Congress.

The Chicago *Examiner* of February 21, in a report of the meeting says:

> The women launched a campaign in which they hoped to win the Illinois Congressman by a storm of attention. In addition to sending him a set of resolutions adopted by the meeting urging that he cast his next vote for suffrage, all the women present were urged to telegraph and write Mr. Williams individual pleas. Miss Doris Stevens, of New York, outlined the plan.
>
> "It behooves each of us to try to get Mr. Williams to come on our side when the amendment is next brought up," she said.
>
> On a motion made by the speaker, Mrs. William Lyman, of the Chicago Woman's Club, read the resolutions which had been drafted. They were:
>
> *Resolved*, That this meeting calls upon Representative-at-Large William Elza Williams to move to reconsider the motion to postpone until December 14 the report on the Susan B. Anthony amendment;
>
> And, further, That this meeting protest against Representative Williams' vote to postpone action until December, and calls upon him to use every influence at his command to secure the submission of the amendment at this session of Congress.

Mrs. Joanna E. Downes and Mrs. William Severin, presidents, respectively, of the Illinois Women's State Democratic and Republican leagues, indorsed the plan to bring pressure to bear on Representative Williams by conducting a campaign in the state to arouse interest in favor of the federal amendment. Both emphasized the nonpartisan character of the Union's campaign, and Mrs. Severin laughingly remarked that she wished Williams were a Republican, so that her party could get credit for his aid when he gave it, as she was sure he eventually would.

Miss Mary Bartelme, judge of the Chicago Juvenile Court, who was unable to be present, sent a letter expressing the sentiment of the Illinois women. The message was read, as follows: "I am most heartily in sympathy with every movement that will hasten the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The character of the serious problems that confront our government today must make us realize how directly questions pertaining to the stability of the home and of the family life are dealt with by that government, and every woman who thinks seriously must want a voice in the solution of such problems."

In her report from Chicago, Miss Elsie Hill writes:

"There is no question that Illinois women in all ranks stand together in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. At Lincoln Center, at the Y. W. C. A., the Woman's Democratic Club, the Chicago Woman's Club, the Woman's Bar Association banquet, the Chicago Commons, drawing-room meetings and mothers' clubs we have received assurance of indorsement of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The one task for the Congressional Union in Illinois is to obtain immediately the explicit expression of that sentiment in a demand that their congressional delegation cannot resist. Such an expression was given in a resolution adopted at the first big meeting in Chicago."

Prior to the conference a number of meetings and street demonstrations were held. Saturday evening, February 19, at the Chicago Beach Hotel, Mr. and Mrs. L. Brackett Bishop were at home in honor of Mrs. Field, Miss Doris Stevens and Miss Elsie Hill. Informal talks were made by the honor guests. Later, around the supper tables, the federal amendment was the predominating topic of conversation. Mr. Bishop made a forceful speech in praise of the national suffrage amendment and the work of the Congressional Union. As a business man, he characterized the Anthony amendment as a wholesale method of obtaining legislation with all the economies of wholesale over retail work.

Illinois Headquarters Congressional Union, La Salle St. Chicago

The Sunday mass meeting was advertised in a novel way by a group of workers who walked the crowded streets in the Loop district, carrying a big sign and scattering hand bills and literature. Mrs. Julia Lovejoy Cunibuti, a Vassar alumnus, generously allowed the use of her touring car to parade the streets of the Loop, advertising the meeting. The purple, white and gold colors were very much in evidence.

That the meeting was the means of focussing the attention of Illinois suffragists on the unfavorable action of the Judiciary Committee in regard to the suffrage amendment, and especially on the vote of Representative Williams, is shown by the following report from the Chicago *Herald* of February 21:

MR. WILLIAMS, WILL YOU HEED
THIS PLEA OF SUFFRAGISTS?

Representative William Elza Williams, of Illinois, will awaken this morning to find himself unusually popular.

Scores of telegrams will await his arrival at his desk in the office occupied by the Judiciary Committee of the House. All of them will be from Chicago women. All of them will bear the same message.

Here is a sample missive:

"Dear Congressman: Please use every influence at your command to obtain the submission at this session of the Congress of the Susan B. Anthony amendment granting suffrage for women."

The messages will be the result of a mass meeting of suffragists held at the Hotel La Salle yesterday under the auspices of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.

In line with the widespread movement to petition Mr. Williams, a message was sent from the Chicago Woman's Association of Commerce, protesting against his action in the Judiciary Committee and calling attention to his vote in the subcommittee.

The federal amendment campaign has proceeded with whirlwind speed since Miss Hill's arrival in Chicago on February 8 for the purpose of forming the Illinois branch of the Union.

1510 H Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Paris Cincinnati Duluth, Minn.

Fifth Avenue and 46th Street
New York

SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

Suffrage Opera Scores Immediate Success

Over $8,000 Cleared

MORE then $6,600 was realized by the Congressional Union from the premiere of "Melinda and Her Sisters," the suffrage operetta written and produced by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Miss Elsa Maxwell. The performance took place in New York Friday evening, February 18, at the Waldorf before an audience of distinguished people.

Every seat in the house was sold, five and ten dollars being the prices paid. Boxes brought from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars each, and all were sold nine days before the performance.

The money realized from the performance will be used by the Congressional Union in its campaign in the suffrage states.

The Union's official box was the gift of Mrs. Edward N. Brietung, of the Advisory Council, and those who occupied it were: Miss Alice Paul, national chairman; Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the New Jersey branch; Mrs. Charles De Loosey Oelrich, her sister, and Mr. Oelrich, and Miss Ada Flatman.

Others who contributed to the suffrage fund by taking boxes were: Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. L. L. Delafield, Mrs. Charles H. Senff, Mrs. William Disston, Mrs. Louis Nixon, Mrs. Robert Graves, Mr. Marsden Perry, Mrs. Henry Pearce, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. George Gould, Mr. Coleman duPont, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, Mr. Lewis B. Hosmer, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Phillips Clark, Mrs. W. R. Coe, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. W. H. Osgood, Mrs. John Jay Mason, Mrs. H. O. Havermeyer, Baroness Van Hasburg, Mrs. Alexander Duer Irving, Mrs. George Sheldon, Mrs. Rood, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, and Miss Elsa Maxwell. Arthur Brisbane entertained a number of guests at a box party that included Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst.

Following the performance Mrs. Belmont was hostess at a brilliant supper given in the dining room of the Waldorf and attended by members of the cast and a number of invited guests. The decorations were unusually beautiful and elaborate.

The motif of the opera brought out the selfish vanity of women who pursue their own "bent" for self-aggrandizement and social gratification. Against this background, the acting of Marie Doro, "Melinda," the suffragist heroine, was thrown with artistic relief. In a simple yellow frock, surrounded by a group of factory workers she made a suffrage speech that won over the Pepper sisters, whose narrow vision had not encompassed the cause of women, and incidentally converted the audience.

"Melinda's" argument was directed against the selfish vanity of women who study music for self-advancement and those who learn to dance in order to dominate the ball room, and still others who study languages as a means of "shining" in intellectual circles. As a means of leading her sisters to a broader field, she enlightens them on the question of suffrage and wins them to the work for the ballot.

The operetta was divided into two parts. Ma Pepper, the pinnacle of Oskosh society, plans to get to New York and into the Colony Club at the same time. "A perfect lady," says Ma, "should know absolutely nothing. It gives her an illusive charm." Pa Pepper, an honest and sad sort of man, made his money in glue. The eight little Peppers, with the characteristic independence of Western daughters, have scattered to the four corners of the globe, each trying to convince the world at large that she is some sort of genius or another. One

Miss Marion Tiffany and Miss Maud Kahn in "Melinda and her Sisters"

with a voice goes to the Paris Conservatoire, another's nimble toes lead her to the school of the ballet in Russia. Still another learns two languages, while a fourth insists that the Castle brand of the Terpsichorean art is the only kind for which people care.

Ma Pepper has a birthday to which the village mayor, the doctor, the preacher, the teacher, the veterinarian and the gossips have been invited. So have seven of the daughters, who come from all over the earth, and bring with them, in the true Oshkoshian spirit of hospitality, their new friends of all nationalities and professions. They make a distinct impression on Oshkosh society.

Suddenly they hear a fife and drum in the distance, when in comes Melinda, the youngest and loveliest of the eight daughters, who has become the family skeleton. Alas, Melinda's "bent" has been for suffrage! Ma is horrified by Melinda's ill-timed entrance. "Just when we get the best people in town here, too!" Melinda also has her followers and they cheer loud and long when the youngest and snappiest Pepper mounts a soap box and converts everybody present to the cause.

A number of new and clever features were introduced by the chorus. There was a letter box song that was very effective. A barefoot dance in a classic scene by Miss Pam Day and a novelty skit, "The Castle Dancers," by Miss Gwendolyn King and Ernest de Weerth brought down the house. Emmy Wehlen gave her "hello" song with "Sweety," her Pekinese dog. "Sweety" proved to be a good suffragist by showing the proper appreciation of the good points in his mistress's song. His tail wagged vehemently at the tense moments.

The operetta ends with a stirring suffrage parade, after Melinda delivers a ringing speech, in the course of which she leads Mayor Dooless into a dialogue in which he admits that he does not close the disorderly places in the city because the men voters would not stand for it, and that the late Mrs. Dooless wrote the political speech that got him his first nomination. Then Melinda asks him if Mrs. Dooless was not the equal of his stableman. Dooless fumes about her insult to the dead until Melinda silences him by saying it is he who insults his wife's memory by considering her politically inferior to the lowest type of man.

An excellent cast was provided for Melinda, including several prominent professionals as well as a number of society buds. Ma Pepper could not possibly have been in better hands than those of Marie Dressler, the genial comedienne, while Pa Pepper was played by Mr. Preston Gibson, the Washington clubman. Emmy Wehlen had the part of the daughter who goes in for musical comedy, and Idalia Ide, Sybil Vane and one or two others completed the list of professional players and singers.

The cast follows:

Mrs. John Pepper	Miss Marie Dressler
Mr. John Pepper	Mr. Preston Gibson
Nellie Pepper	Miss Pam Day
Annie Pepper	Miss Idalia Ide
Dollie Pepper	Miss Dorothy Bigelow
Pollie Pepper	Miss Gwendolyn King
Mollie Pepper	Miss Emily Wehlen
Bessie Pepper	Mrs. Schirmer White
Bettie Pepper	Miss Grace Bristed
Melinda	Miss Marie Doro
Mrs. Grundy.. (Village)	Miss Ruth Cunningham
Mrs. Malaprop (Gossips)	...Miss Josephine Hall
Dr. Doolittle	Claude Beerbohm
Mayor Dooless	Paul Leysace
The Rev. Wontstop	John Warner
Miss Know-It-All	Mrs. Muriel Draper
Mr. Vermifuge	Richard Fletcher
Butler	Addison Mizner

Special songs by Miss Ada Androva, Miss Betty Lee and Miss Dorothy Fellowes-Gordon.

PRESS COMMENT ON THE OPERA

IT was first night at the opera—the suffrage opera. Yes, the great, first and only suffrage operetta, "Melinda and Her Sisters," joint work of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Miss Elsa Maxwell, of London, was put on the boards last night in the grand ball room at the Waldorf-Astoria and scored an immediate success. And why shouldn't it, with a cast ranging from professionals like Marie Dressler and Marie Doro and Emmy Wehlen and her dog to pretty debutantes in their first season, with an audience that filled every box and every seat, with Mrs. Whitman, wife of the Governor, down from Albany especially to see it, and with everybody more than ready to enjoy it for the sake of the Cause?—*N. Y. Sun, Feb.* 19.

MRS. OLIVER H. P. BELMONT'S suffrage operetta, "Melinda and Her Sisters," presented at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, was a highly enjoyable entertainment. The production was distinctly professional in general tone, the principals being mostly professionals, with a background of pretty young women of society in the small choruses. Mrs. Belmont wrote the book, which was an adaptation of her play presented at her house at Newport last summer, and Miss Elsa Maxwell's music, by the way, would do credit to any Broadway production.—*N. Y. Herald, Feb.* 19.

WHETHER pro or anti suffrage, pro-ally or against, Democrat or Republican, for bonuses or opposed, everybody in the big audience last night at the Waldorf voted for the suffrage opera, "Melinda and Her Sisters," that Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Miss Elsa Maxwell, of London, who was responsible for the lyrics and music, put on with the help of society amateurs and a few willing professionals. The audience was in a constant state of preparedness and counter-attacked all dramatic advances with a volley of laughter or applause, as the situation warranted, and many agreed that the entertainment was, for dash, go and cleverness, one of the best that society has attempted. In fact, it was rumored that one firm of theatrical managers was contemplating taking the show over for its own uses.—*N. Y. World, Feb.* 19.

Mrs Pankhurst in Washington

THE National Headquarters of the Congressional Union extended a cordial welcome to Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the distinguished English suffragist, when she passed through Washington this week.

Mrs. Pankhurst arrived Saturday morning, and that afternoon was the guest at a reception given in her honor by Mrs. John Jay White, one of the national officers of the Union. Among those who helped receive were Mrs. George T. Odell and Mrs. George Rublee. Others who were present were Mrs. Gilson Gardner, member of the national executive committee; Miss Anne Martin, national legislative chairman; Miss Ella Riegel, of Philadelphia, member of the national finance committee, and Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy.

While in America Mrs. Pankhurst has refrained from taking part in any suffrage activity, devoting herself entirely to raising funds for the Serbians.

She told while in Washington of the part women are playing in the European conflict, and of how they have banded together in an industrial army, which is doing the work formerly carried on by the men while the latter are in the trenches. She feelingly lauded the fortitude of the women of the allied nations, and described the work they have done in cultivating the fields and in engaging in other important industries that have to be kept up.

Mrs. Pankhurst referred to woman suffrage as an ever-increasing need for the protection of women in Europe, and said it was generally believed that at the close of the war the franchise would come to women in Great Britain without much further effort on their part. She declared, however, that war has so absorbed the energy of both men and women of the allied powers that political and social reforms have necessarily been put aside for the time being.

When Mrs. Pankhurst left Wednesday morning for Philadelphia a farewell party, composed of representatives of the Union, accompanied her from the Willard Hotel to the Union Station to say good-by.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst

Miss Alice Paul, national chairman of the Union, on behalf of the women present, presented the noted suffragist with a large basket of jonquils and sunburst roses. The handle of the basket was ornamented with a bow of the Congressional Union colors—purple, white and gold.

Mrs. Pankhurst feelingly expressed her thanks over the mark of affection, saying that she was greatly touched by the token of good will and loyalty from the Congressional Union members. In the party besides Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Joan Wickham, her secretary, were Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. William T. Burch, Mrs. Randolph K. Forrest, Mrs. George T. Odell, Mrs. Ida Waters, Miss Marion McCants, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Ella Dean, Miss Maud Younger, Miss Anne Martin, Miss Margery Ross, Miss Virginia Arnold, Mrs. Hortense McDonald, Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mrs. Florence Blake, Miss Priscilla Webster, Mrs. Florence Morrill, Miss Nellie Sweet and Mrs. Tomlinson.

This is Mrs. Pankhurst's third visit to America since the formation of the militant suffrage organization in England. On her former visit to Washington Mrs. Pankhurst was the guest of the Congressional Union while in the capital, and at a meeting Sunday afternoon, November 23, 1913, at the Columbia Theater, explained the meaning of the militant suffrage movement in England, and by her remarkable personality and convincing logic was the means of winning hundreds to the suffrage cause.

Her return has served to strengthen and confirm the allegiance that American suffragists gave her on the memorable American lecture tour three years ago.

THE PRESS THIS WEEK

THOUGH not recognized as such by either Democratic or Republican party, woman suffrage has become virtually a national issue. Furthermore, it seems probable that it will continue to be an issue at Washington until Congress has acceded to suffragists' demands. . . .

The most interesting and newest factor in the situation in its national aspects is the attitude of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, an organization formed three years ago to revive the campaign for the Anthony amendment. Its activities must be regarded as largely responsible for the present status of the woman suffrage question as a national issue.

The methods of the Union are those of man-made, practical politics. It seeks to exert political pressure upon Congress through the ballots of the nearly 4,000,000 women voters in the twelve suffrage States. These women have been asked not to let their votes help keep in power a party blocking the enfranchisement of other women.—*The Ladies' Home Journal, March,* 1916.

EVIDENTLY the Congressional Union is going to be compelled to go after the Democrats again. The House committee has decided to postpone action on the suffrage bill until after the fall election.—*Wichita Daily Eagle, Wichita, Kan., Feb.* 20.

THE suffragist plan to bombard hostile Congressmen with poems outdoes all previous manifestations of woman's inhumanity to man.—*New York Sun.*

WHEN it comes to getting the publicity, the estimable ladies making up that organization known as the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage can draw circles around ye old time press agent, who gleefully devoted his time to slipping by startling—and ridiculous and outrageous and atrocious—yarns that his show might be brought to the notice of the reading public.

The Union gets its publicity in a legitimate way—by making news, when possible; and when this fails, it evolves some scheme that invariably works.—*Colorado Springs Gazette, Col., Feb.* 13.

THERE will be exceedingly merry times in Kansas woman suffrage circles if the fuss that has been stirred up by the advent and activities of Miss Vernon can be appraised as a forecast of what is likely to happen when the prominent suffragists of the East, who are planning on establishing their homes in this State, land here with their bags and baggage, and get busy.—*Topeka Daily Capital, Feb.* 14.

A GENTLE REMINDER

CONGRESSMEN in Washington are never allowed to forget the Suffrage amendment.

New and alluring reminders of the resolution reposing in the catacombs of the Judiciary committee are constantly being devised by suffragists and the national legislators find that the question is with them wherever they go. Even in the ball room it follows them and at the famous Beaux Arts Ball, held at the Willard Hotel, February 18, it was brought to the attention of the many congressmen present by Mrs. John Jay White, member of the Advisory Council of the Union, who wore the costume of Susan B. Anthony.

The ball was the red-letter event of the season and was attended by all Who's Who in Washington, Government and diplomatic officials, and Congressmen from nearly all the states. Gypsies, Carmens, Geisha girls and Pierettes were there by the score, but only one Susan B. Anthony.

Mrs. White's gown of garnet velvet, made with a slight train and relieved at the neck by old lace, was that worn by Mrs. Hanson as Susan B. Anthony in the recent pageant.

According to the Washington papers, "Suffrage scored a hit at the ball" and members of Congress found food for thought even in this fairyland of fantasy.

Five Kinds
Ten Cents
Half
Pound

CORBY CAKE IS READY TO SERVE

IT GOES TO YOUR DEALER FRESH FROM OUR OVENS THREE TIMES DAILY

Rich and Dainty, and Like Corby Bread—ABSOLUTELY PURE

Raisin
Plain
Chocolate
Lady
Marble

Drawing Rooms For Rent

THE drawing rooms of Cameron House, 21 Madison Place, Northwest, are for rent for private entertaining and for club and society meetings. Low rental for their use afternoons and evenings. One dressing room and the service of maid, also open fire if desired. For small clubs or committees requiring only one room special arrangements will be made. Visitors will be welcome to look over the rooms. For further information apply to Mrs. Ella Dean, Official Hostess.

THE JULIUS LANSBURGH FURNITURE AND CARPET COMPANY
512 NINTH STREET N.W.

Announces through the *Suffragist* a large Sale of unquestioned merit until March 6.
A special invitation is extended to you.

THE JULIUS LANSBURGH FURNITURE AND CARPET COMPANY
512 NINTH STREET N.W.

Bulbs—50 High-grade flowering bulbs, Gloxinias, Begonias, Oxalis, Gladiolus, and other kinds, also Asparagus fern, all postpaid . . . **25c**
PINE TREE NURSERY - - PEMAQUID, ME.

J. Maury Dove Company
INCORPORATED
ANTHRACITE **COAL** BITUMINOUS
Washington, D. C.

Établissement de Paris PHONE MAIN 3805
TAVENNER & COMPANY
CLEANERS and DYERS
717 Eleventh Street N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Help Yourself and Help the Cause by Shopping with our Advertisers

Write A Book

And Let Us Print It for You at Wholesale Publishers' Rates

National Capital Press
INCORPORATED
511 Eleventh Street N.W.
Washington, D. C.
Phone Main 650

Who do you want to reach?

The quickest, surest and most economical way is through the use of Multigraphed letters. When you need some see the
H-K ADVERTISING SERVICE
Phone, Main 4151 620 Southern Building

CLASSIFIED
Do you want
To rent your house or apartment,
Buy or sell a car,
Get domestic help,
Or have you any other want?
If so send us your ad
(Two cents a word, minimum 25 cents; or five insertions for one dollar) to THE SUFFRAGIST, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.
ADVERTISEMENTS

"THE BUSY CORNER"
S. Kann Sons & Co.
8TH ST. AND PENN. AVE.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Open 8.30 a. m. Close 5.30 p. m.
Saturday Close 6.00 p. m.

Buy Trunks and Bags
NOW ! From Our Sale of the
BANKRUPT STOCK OF HEADLEY & FARMER
(The Famous Newark, N. J., Makers)
In Anticipation of Yuor Spring or Summer Trip
Savings of One-Third to More Than One-Half
See Daily Papers for Price Particulars

J. A. BRESNAHAN CO.
(PAULINE H. BRESNAHAN)
Fine Groceries, Table Luxuries
IMPORTED WINES AND CHAMPAGNES
20th and N Streets, N. W. Washington, D. C.
Phone, North 4660 and 4661

Classified Advertisements

Rate, 15 words 25 cents, 2 cents each additional word. Five insertions for the price of four.

All advertisements must be prepaid. To insure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday morning. Address, the Advertisement Manager, THE SUFFRAGIST, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Piano, Steinway, upright, grand: write for appointment to view. Box 117, THE SUFFRAGIST.

WANTED—Old canceled stamps of the following varieties: Confederate, war, foreign, revenue. To be sold for charity. K. R. S. 1314 L Street, Northwest.

FOR SALE—Up-to-date eleven-room house; every convenience; near White House. L. A., Box 100, THE SUFFRAGIST.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Furnished five-room apartment, with bath. Box 102, THE SUFFRAGIST.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED studio apartment for rent; five rooms and bath; near White House. Write Box 110, THE SUFFRAGIST.

WANTED

WANTED—Useful help, for Philadelphia, must be willing to make herself generally useful. Box 115, THE SUFFRAGIST.

WANTED—Good general servant; able to do plain cooking: wanted for Forest Hills, L. I. Box 116, THE SUFFRAGIST.

WANTED—Young lady's maid; wanted for New York: must have highest references from former position. Box 114, THE SUFFRAGIST.

To the Advertisement Manager, THE SUFFRAGIST,
Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

Please insert the undermentioned Advertisement in THE SUFFRAGIST *for*.....*Insertions to be published*.....*for which I enclose the sum of* $..... .

Name.....
Date..... *Address*.....

WRITE ADVERTISEMENT HERE

Classified Advertisement Rate, 15 words 25 cents, 2 cents each additional word, Five insertions for the price of four,

All Advertisements must be prepaid. The Advertisement Manager reserves to herself the right to reject and return with remittance any Advertisement which she may consider unsuitable for insertion in this section of the paper.